

Culinary Business Empowerment Ex-Commercial Sex Women Post- Closure Localization Dolly Surabaya

Fierda Nurany¹⁾, Dewi Amartani²⁾, Masyitoh Pratama³⁾

Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Bhayangkara
Surabaya, Indonesia

E-mail: Fierdanurany@ubhara.ac.id¹⁾ dewiamartani@ubhara.ac.id²⁾

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to determine the community empowerment on women ex-commercial sex and affected residents after the closure of localization in the area Dolly Surabaya. This is because after Dolly in close neighborhood many night workers who lose their livelihoods. Hand under the auspices of the leadership of Mrs. Tri Rismaharini want to change the negative view of the general public against Dolly area so as to improve the economy and living standards of the ex-commercial sex women. This research uses the approach by Fahrudin that explains there are seven stages in empowerment. The first stage of engagement, assessment, designing, stage Formulate action plans, and then implementation, evaluation and final disengagement. The method used by descriptive qualitative data collection techniques of deep interviews and observations. The results showed that empowerment has been successfully performed. It is seen from the empowerment of preparation done by the Surabaya city government in collaboration with NGOs that GMH. Then, for the assessment carried out by community leaders with menkaji interests and passions of the former prostitutes and affected residents to try. While alternative planning stage to determine the program of activities do what you want to do, what kind of program and technical implementation. In this case the selected program is a culinary business with this type of program and technical implementation Samiler chips with membranding SAMIJALI. Pemformulasian phase action by making a proposal by GMH to be aired on TV. The next stage is the implementation of the program to create a timeline in accordance with the planning so that implementation is scheduled and easy to implement. Empowerment and development still needs to be done continu by the Surabaya city government in order to boost the local economy dolly area. In addition, in order to change the view of the general public become more positive.

Keywords: Empowerment, ex-commercial sex women, small business

1. Introduction

Prostitution is a problem that has long existed in Indonesia. Prostitution is considered as a problem of crimes against decency or morals against the law. In Indonesia itself does not expressly prohibit the practice of prostitution. Localization point spread in Indonesia, according to the Ministry of Social Affairs in cooperation with social services still found approximately 100 prostitution by the number of

Proceedings of **The 2nd International Conference on Strategic Mental Revolution (ICoSMR)**, Cikarang City, Indonesia January 20th, 2020. Theme: Corporate Social and Financial Responsibility commercial sex workers (CSWs) 56,000 people. Data 2014, in Indonesia there are 19 provinces with prostitution with varying amounts. East Java Province for example have a PSK number 7793 with a 53 point spread in 16 districts / cities.

The city of Surabaya as the second metropolitan city after the capital city of Jakarta is the main attraction as the emergence of prostitution. So the city of Surabaya has the largest localization called Dolly prostitution lokaliasi even the biggest area of prostitution and prostitution in Southeast Asia.

Gang Dolly and Jarak Surabaya is an area of prostitution that flourish and grow in 2014 with the guesthouse as much as 318. Every night there are 1,449 prostitutes offering services to the visitors. Whereas in the Regional Regulation No. 7 of 1999 as updated in the Regional regulation No. 7 of 2009 and then updated back into Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2013 that the prohibition of sexual misconduct and using a building as a place of immoral practices in Surabaya. Knowing it a gaffe that the city authorities had allowed the prostitution took place despite the ban contained in local regulations.

Tri Rismaharini as the Mayor of Surabaya along the Surabaya city government along with community elements Dolly finally closes on June 14, 2014. Just before Ramadan prostitution in Dolly stopped. Dolly closure is based on the Circular of East Java Governor No. 460/16474/031/2010 on the prevention of trafficking of women and penanggulanganProstitusi and explained that the closure lokaliasi should be done gradually.

Then the people who lose their jobs will be given severance pay amounting to Rp. 3 billion per head. Even the East Java province also provides support with Rp. 5 billion per Head. In 2015, the Surabaya city government prepared a budget of around Rp. 20 Billion to buy 52 homestead in Gang Dolly and 238 guesthouses in Jalan Distance. Unfortunately, these funds swelled around Rp. 9 Billion of initial estimates for the biggest purchase that homestead Barbara eisma.

Nevertheless, post closure localization Jarak-Dolly communities experience loss of livelihood problems and loss of income from the results of their localization Jarak-Dolly. This is because the presence of the brothel, also found other small businesses who participated developed as a laundry worker, janitor, security, localization, vending coffee shops, pedicab drivers, parking attendants, shopkeepers and so on.

Based on the Surabaya city government realized that the closure of localization is not just about an end to prostitution but also to find solutions for affected people who

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depend to brothel Jarak-Dolly. Therefore, the city government of Surabaya as the leading sector transfer my community empowerment to enable localization into thematic villages. In 2017, the ex-Dolly was inaugurated as “kampung wisata penuh ceria” by the Mayoress of Surabaya. In it covers the area of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Distance-Dolly.

Various activities have been undertaken to empower communities in the ex-Dolly and distance which is focused on the people affected, namely people who previously dependent on activity in the area of Dolly. As those who had previously worked as a washerwoman, vending, realtor, parking attendants, pedicab and so continue to be encouraged to be independent by groups belonging to the small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

At first it was difficult to invite the community to join with groups of SMEs. But the continued socialization, training also continue to be held to educate residents. According to the interview, if before closing the localization of the laundry business for example, earning Rp. 500,000 per day. But after closing the localization and join in SMEs a minimum income of Rp. 2 million per month. The former flagship product localization engaged in the manufacture of shoes, handicrafts, batik, snacks and so on. Pranarka and Vidhyandika (1996) argues that the empowerment process contains two tendencies, the first of which is a process of empowerment that emphasizes the process of giving or divert some strength, power or ability of the community to individuals more empowered, while the second is empowering actors are not only required to enrich their knowledge, but they are required to improve their skills in designing development programs. Meanwhile, according to Simon (1993) empowerment can be interpreted as a delegation or granting power will result in a hierarchy of power and absence.

Based on the above explanation can be concluded that the hardest part of the closure of localization is the localization former economic recovery. Surabaya city government continues its efforts to empower communities to ex localization into regional SMEs in Surabaya. Therefore, this research purpose to determine the community empowerment Surabaya city government in restoring the economy of the former prostitutes and residents affected.

2. Research methods

The method used is Qualitative descriptive. The research location is the localization of CSWs Gang Dolly Sawahan Village Putat Jaya Surabaya. Research

Proceedings of **The 2nd International Conference on Strategic Mental Revolution (ICoSMR)**, Cikarang City, Indonesia January 20th, 2020. Theme: Corporate Social and Financial Responsibility subjects in the affected residents, the ex-commercial sex worker, founder of business SAMIJALI and community GMH. Collecting data using in-depth interviews and observation. Informants in this study are 10 people that includes the founder SAMIJALI, 3 people from the community GHM, 3 ex-commercial sex workers and 3 residents affected. To analyze the data the researcher use interactive analysis by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014); an analysis consisting of four lines of the data collection activity, condensation of data, the data presentation, and conclusion.

Table 1. Work field as Residents Affected Area Localization CWSs Dolly Surabaya

No	Field	Profession
1.	Prostitution is involved directly	1. pimps 2. CSWs 3. broker 4. House owner
2.	Cleanliness	1. laundry worker 2. Laundry services 3. Cleanliness artisan homestead
3.	Transportation	1. Motorcycle taxis driver 2. taxi driver 3. Rental vehicles 4. Driver 5. Pedicab driver
4.	Beauty	1. Salon 2. therapist
5.	Consumption	1. Street vendors 2. Coffee shop 3. Grocery store
6.	Security	1. security homestead 2. Security guard RW Linmas 3. Parking attendants
7.	Health	1. Midwife 2. TBAs 3. paranormal 4. herb shop 5. Herb Shop 6. Masseus
8.	Entertainment service	1. karaoke singer 2. waiters 3. singers 4. Dancer
9.	economy	1. Creditors for PSK 2. pawnshop 3. Personal Bank
Total		33 Type of Work

Source: Village of Putat Jaya, 2017

3. Result

Dolly is a name of one of the villages located in the city of Surabaya. The village is located in the Village of Putat Jaya Sawahan. This village is the largest localization area in Southeast Asia where there are many entertaining women along the way. Dolly has actually been around since the Netherlands and the Dolly House was founded by a woman of Dutch descent whose name was Dolly Van de Mart.

Area Dolly became a source of fortune for many sectors. Not just sex workers, but also shopkeepers, street vendors, parking attendants, motorcycle taxi drivers, rickshaw drivers and so on. While sex workers came from Semarang, Kudus, Pati, Purwodadi, Nganjuk, Surabaya and Kalimantan. According to the ex-PSK stated that:

"Homestead in the distance many employ prostitutes who are over 35 years old and they are usually the ex-CSWs Dolly that are not used for ages. In addition to the waste at Rare, CSWs dolly usually discarded in other localization as Moroseneng, Bangunsari, and Sememi. Wages for women and girls were at the distance usually get 50 thousand. If in Dolly could reach 100 thousand ". (Interview with Ms. Lita ex-CSWs Dolly)

Post-closure Dolly area by the Mayor of Surabaya, Surabaya city government promised to make the area into a land Dolly new economic players in Surabaya. The CSWs and residents affected will be actors in the area's economy Dolly. As presented by the Public Relations Painting Hope Community Movement (GMH) that:

"After closing, Dolly threatens the economy of various professions that exist therein." (Interview with Mr. Galina PR GMH)

Surabaya government then in collaboration with Governmental Organization (NGO) namely GMH. GMH is engaged in the education community, develop the economy and provide encouragement for the people of the ex-Dolly. Here GMH empowerment with 3 types. Empowerment in mara spiritual, intellectual empowerment and empowerment and economic empowerment.

First of all empowerment is the spiritual empowerment. Because as a basis for initiating community development. Ie to improve the spiritual / spiritual energy of each individual. Furthermore, intellectual empowerment by bringing professionals / practitioners who are experts in the field to talk about love and grief experience during their professionalism. Mentoring in academic,

psychological and spiritual to the children in the Dolly-Jarak locations that are sustainable. Establish early childhood as a free educational advice. Mentoring sustainably parenting to parents in the Dolly-Jarak. As well as learning academic mentoring to children in the Dolly-Jarak. While in economics, focusing on business and human resource management.

According Fahrudi (2011) stages of empowerment is as follows:

1. engagment

Preparation of community empowerment officer or personnel could be done by the Community Worker. This is done to equalize the perception (vision, mission and objectives) among team members about what approach is chosen.

Post-closing Dolly, empowerment not only by governments but also from NGOs Painting Hope Movement. This is because GMH never be a winner Liputan6 Award 2016 in the category of community empowerment.

"The problem is not just an end of the closure of localization Dolly. Behind it all, there are traders who bear the dependents of such localization. Therefore we moved to provide encouragement for the people of the ex-Dolly. "(Interview with the GMH empowerment of managers mr. Febryan)

In this research officers / personnel for empowerment for former prostitutes and residents affected consist of GMH community and the city government of Surabaya. Through the village of hope program from the government, GMH collaborates with the community to be more empowered.

2. Assesment

The second stage is to study on commercial sex workers and citizens affected. Beginning, in the data of citizens affected by the Neighbourhood / Hamlet about their identity, their profession and their keingain based training options already provided. Because not all people have the skills Dolly in producing goods that are executed in the business group. Therefore, the government provides training in accordance with the public interest. Then concentrated on people who are really to do activities together.

"So citizens affected first recorded, adjusted interest talents. For example, I used the laundry workers asked what to cook or can

draw, or sewing. I say they can cook ". (Interview with Ms. Dewi residents affected)

3. Alternative Planning Stages Program or Event

At this stage the officer as a change agent participatory tries to involve citizens to think about the problems they face and how to deal with them. In this context, the public is faced to think of alternative programs and activities undertaken. Programs / activities, such as training in sewing, recycling, culinary business and so on.

"We were told to thinking what a suitable job. Actually I am not familiar with the culinary business for less painstaking. But yes there is a sense of want to be. "(Interview with Ms. Elli ex-CSWs)

Culinary tours chosen by mothers distance as an alternative program. The theme is taken from a hawker center with a department called "dollycious". Dollycious name is a pun on the word alias delicious tasty. Meaning you want to change from the old story of the bitter into sweet new story.

After determining the program / activity, technical thinking next run the program. As a culinary business program, culinary it wants to develop. Mothers of affected residents were initially given training to make a "peyek mercon". But when the training is too difficult to do by the mothers. Because the process of making the need for drying which will affect the flavor of the "peyek". Then the GMH offers training enterprises chips Samiler from Sidoarjo. And mothers find it easier to make chips Samiler.

Samiler is a kind of snack chips made from cassava crackers crushed / mashed and seasoned to taste desired flavor and typical fried East Java.

"Initially we want to create 'peyek mercon' let phenomenal. But it turned out bikinnya difficult. Long process. It makes samiler just make chips more easily and cepet process. "(Interview with Mrs. Sprott residents affected)

After determining the type of culinary efforts, the mothers then think the brand what it can sell. Finally it was agreed SAMIJALI brands. Extension of Samiler Jarak-Dolly. According to the mothers agreed not omit the name Jarak and Dolly as to boost sales of their products.

Thus the alternative planning program carried out by thinking about what programs are selected and the type of program. In this case the selected alternative planning program is the culinary business. Then what kind of program is a food court and chips Samiler dollycious dibranding that dibranding SAMIJALI.

4. Stages Pemformulasian Action Plan

At this stage, the concierge helped each group to formulate their ideas into written form, especially when related to the proposal to the funder.

Surabaya city government facilitates the entire process of production and marketing processes. Starting from any item that must be present in the production process and even give you some items such as scales, ovens, LPG cookers, frying pans, baskets, filter presses and machines, raw samiler ordering, pricing and packaging SAMIJALI. In terms of marketing, Surabaya City Government in cooperation with the center for souvenirs and incorporating into the event and bazaar SAMIJALI SMEs. Furthermore, GMH also assist mothers in making proposals and fund management.

"Yes, we also help to making proposals that samijali products can enter the stores and into the TV coverage. Because mothers are less familiar with the culinary business that does not understand the proposal and funders. "(Interview with Ms. Intan PR GMH)

The same thing was delivered by the founder SAMIJALI. That has received support from the municipality and GMH. In many facilities receive from the Surabaya city government in terms of development while many receive guidance from GMH. So as to generate a turnover of approximately 50 million per month to the 20 store in Surabaya.

"Empowerment samijali taught us not only to cook but also taught marketing the product. Although for proposals or the fund management is still much aided by the GMH. Samijali per 2016 turnover reached 50 million per month. Samijali also been scattered everywhere in Surabaya. Yes there are probably about 25 stores there from campus stores, souvenir stores, airports, tourist attractions and malls. "(Interview Mr Slamet founder SAMIJALI)

Thus, the formulation of the action plan was carried out by the Surabaya city government and GMH. Formulation of action plans in the form of SAMIJALI production and development processes.

5. Stages of Implementation of Program or Activity

In efforts to implement community empowerment programs public role as a volunteer is expected to sustain the programs that have been developed. Cooperation between officials and the public is essential. In this stage because sometimes something that is already planned to change or return to earlier stages.

This stage is one of the most important stages in the development program. Where there should be compatibility between the planning and implementation of activities. Planning is done in conformity with implements selected program or activity. All the people in charge are involved in the implementation and post-training assistance. One of the principles of empowerment that the collaboration process between the communities are empowered with institutions that empower.

Community / citizen groups involved in the effort SAMIJALI are mothers of inmates Neighbourhood 11 Hamlet 3 Gang 4a road Putat Jaya village Sawahan Putat Jaya Surabaya. Among them is the chairman Samijali, Guidance Samijali, Treasurer Samijali, 5 members as volunteers SAMIJALI when attending fairs and also ship orders. And two members of freelance SAMIJALI.

*"Samijali effort cuman for 8 people. And this is the most compact living."
(Interview with Ms Intan ex-CSWs Dolly)*

In the implementation GMH always explain the timeline targets to be realized within one year. As stated by Ms. Sari as residents affected by that:

"GMH always explain the timeline in a year. For example, in January to July GMH seeking access to the Trans 7. In April documentaries. November promotions endorse. Make SAMIJALI launching premium store sales team building and so on. So there is progress. "(Interview Mrs. Anis Residents affected)

Table 2. Timeline activities of GMH

No.	Name of activity	Jan	Feb	March	April	June	July	Agust	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.	Workshop SAMIJALI (Every Sunday night, week 1											

2.	Making the Video Documentary / Profile SAMIJALI																			
3.	Searching Access Link to TRANS 7, Metro TV and NET TV																			
4.	Target Due Date, TV coverage																			
5.	Seeking access to sosiopreneur																			
6.	Target Due Date, Endorse (photos, testimonies, join the program)																			
7.	Research and SAMIJALI Product Design Premium																			
8.	SAMIJALI Prototype Production Premium																			
9.	Launching SAMIJALI Premium (create events, invite local government / department of tourism as well as ceremonial SAMIJALI local administration official souvenir																			
10.	Store sales team formation SAMIJALI																			

Source: Report of GMH, 2017

With the timeline can be seen there is planning in SAMIJALI development, there is a commitment between GMH and the community. At the same time implying that there is involvement of the community in developing products SAMIJALI. Thus the program implementation phase there is cooperation between public officers and the implementation is still in accordance with the planning.

Based on the above explanation can be mapped empowerment of the community of 5 indicators that the preparation made by the Surabaya city government in collaboration with NGOs that GMH. Then, for the assessment carried out by community leaders by examining the interests and preferences of former prostitutes and affected residents to try. While alternative planning stage to determine the program of activities do what you want to do, what kind of program and technical implementation. In this case the selected program is a culinary business with a type of Samiler chips and technical implementation by comparing SAMIJALI. The stage of formulating the action by making a proposal by GMH to be able to air on Television.

Table 3. Ex-CSWs and Citizen Empowerment affected in Ex-Dolly

No	Indicator	result
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1.	Engagement	That is done by selecting the city government officials and GMH
2.	Assesment	Documenting interest in former prostitutes and residents affected in the effort by community leaders
3.	Alternative planning programs / activities	Choosing a theme is the effort culinary program. Types of programs namely food courts and chips Salimer. Comparing food court with Dollycious and Samiler SAMIJALI crackers
4.	Pemformulasian stage action	Formulation of SAMIJALI ideas by making proposals by GMH assistance so that they can be aired on television
5.	Implementation of the program or activity	Make a timeline of implementation of the program in accordance with the plan by GMH and society

Source: *research*

Thus the former prostitutes and residents affected had enough terbedaya. Judging from the 5 indicators, role of government and GMH collaborate to empower communities. Besides, former prostitutes and residents affected by any commitment to develop the business even though it pendapatan received each month is very much different.

4. Discussion

Closure Dolly was not necessarily able to resolve social problems, but it raises further impact to the survival of the former prostitutes and residents affected. Economic conditions of residents and former prostitutes to deteriorate and even many who have lost their livelihoods.

Therefore it is necessary for empowerment for the ex-sex workers and residents affected can survive even Dolly closed. Suharto (2005) empowerment refers to the ability of people, particularly vulnerable and weak that they have the strength or the ability to 1) meet their basic needs so that they have the freedom, in the sense of not only free to express opinions, but freedom from hunger, freedom from ignorance, freedom of pain 2) reach productive resources that enable them to increase their income and obtain goods and services that they need 3) participate in the development process and the decisions that enable their lives.

Since closing Dolly and GMH Surabaya city government has empowered the former prostitutes and residents affected so as to meet the basic needs freedom from hunger for a program of culinary efforts and free of freedom for GMH implement educational programs for children. Furthermore, ex-prostitutes and affected citizens lawfully can increase their income and obtain goods and services required for the compensation of the Surabaya city government. And ex-sex workers and affected residents can participate in the development process sehingga colorful village Dolly-Jarak image may turn out to be more positive.

While research Nugroho (2017) entitled Ex-Localization Community Empowerment Through Entrepreneurial Development By Dolly Surabaya City Government indicates that community empowerment in the development of entrepreneurship in the community of ex-Dolly conducted by the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Surabaya and the Department of Trade and Industry, the city of Surabaya has been run in accordance with their respective roles. While this research has shown GMH's efforts to expand market access through social media and television.

According to research Amalia (2018), entitled Community Capacity Affected by Closure Localization Jarak-Dolly By the Surabaya City Government that capacity building carried out to the people affected ex-Jarak-Dolly localization is good enough. Of the five stages of processes that affect the overall capacity development has been carried out but there are still constraints on stage engage stakeholders and implement stage because of the lack of public participation and implementation of marketing that is less controlled. Then, from 3 factors that influence the development of the overall capacity is good enough. It showed from the 3 phases have been implemented although there are still obstacles are in the stage of collective commitments or commitments which do not exist between the Department of population control, women's empowerment and child protection (DP5A) city of Surabaya with the community so that the implementation of the program less than the maximum. In this research in participation and implementation of marketing is good enough. However, in a shared commitment is felt still less committed.

The process of empowerment of a community is a continuous process. In the application it is recognized that not all planned to run well. Often there are groups in the community who still do denial of renewal or innovation mundul. Watson in his book entitled Planning or change explains that there are several obstacles that could hinder a change. In this study behavioral constraints affected residents when training is not a commitment. Residents tend to the spirit of the first training, while less interested in further training.

Another obstacle is dependence. High dependence on GMH made the former prostitutes and affected citizens become dependent by GMH so that they become independent soon. The confidence is also an obstacle to the development of the culinary business. Because they are not familiar and do not understand the pattern of culinary efforts with culinary efforts so as to make them less confident.

Thus that empowerment Surabaya city government in cooperation with GMH was successful. But unfortunately, empowerment does not generate ex-commercial sex workers and affected residents become more independent. Empowerment still needs to be done so that the former prostitutes and affected residents can survive. Thus, empowerment needs to be done in a sustainable manner.

5. Conclusion

Closure Dolly had an impact on the economy of the ex-commercial sex workers and citizens affected. Because with the closure of local activities they lose their livelihoods. Therefore, the Surabaya municipal administration together with GMH community empowerment. One of the empowerment program is to empower the culinary business.

Empowerment is done with 5 stages: engagement, assessment, alternative planning program, formulation of action and implementation. Engagement by the government of Surabaya and GMH. The assessment was carried out by community leaders by recording the interests of former CSWs and affected residents. Alternative planning program is done by choosing the theme of the program, in this case the food court and chips culinary efforts SAMIJALI. formulation of action to make proposals for the marketing of products. Lastly implementation of the program to create a timeline according to plan.

Thus empowerment has been successfully carried out. But unfortunately, empowerment does not produce the former prostitutes and residents affected independently. This is evident from the constraints of dependence of the former prostitutes and residents affected to GMH. Hand, behavioral problems and self-confidence of the former prostitutes and residents affected also influenced the development of the culinary business.

Therefore, the recommendations given in this research was that the empowerment implemented sustainable and more oriented towards the development of local economy. By doing so, the ex-commercial sex workers and residents affected can survive in the culinary business and more independent. In addition, the need to establish partnerships with the private sector so colorful village can be an attractive tourist village in Surabaya.

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